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SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			PHAM, HUNG Q	
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			2162	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/489,134

Applicant(s)

BAER ET AL.

Examiner

HUNG Q. PHAM

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-99 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-99 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/21/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 30, 31, 60, 61 and 90 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: *content objects stored a digital library*. Appropriate correction is required (*content objects stored [in] a digital library*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 30, 31, 60, 61 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

As in claims 1, 30, 31, 60, 61 and 90, the steps of *storing said custom content object in said one or more object servers; storing attribute information concerning the custom content object in said one or more object servers; and storing information specifying the custom content object and the attribute information in the library server* were not described in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 30, 60 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 30, 60 and 90 recite the limitation *the selected content entities*. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

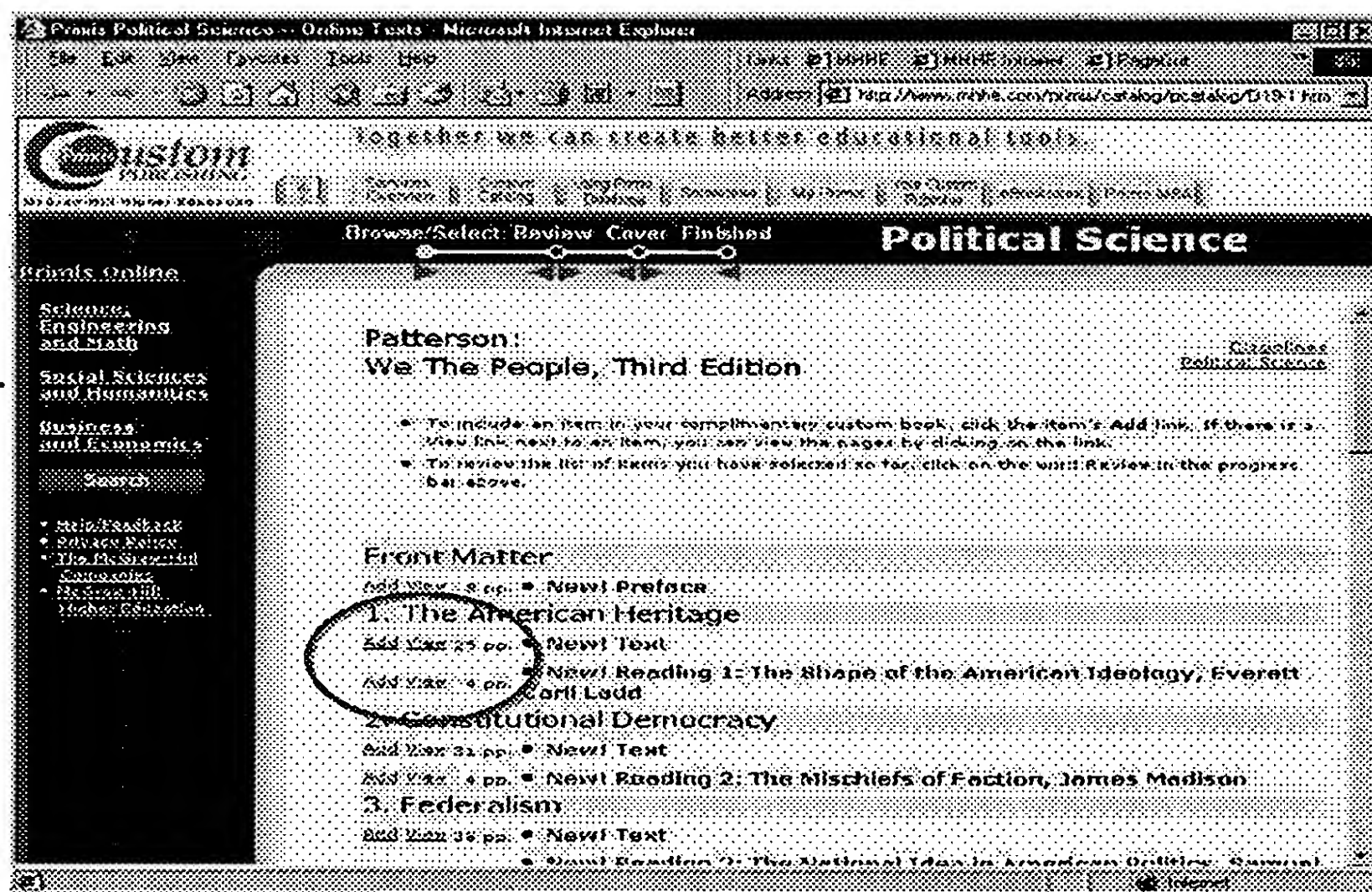
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 6-8, 11-23, 25-28, 30-31, 36-38, 41-53, 55-58, 60-61, 66-68, 71-83, 85-88, 90-91, 94 and 97 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The McGraw-Hill Companies [McGraw Hill Primis Custom Publishing] in view of Santamaki et al. [USP 6,886,036 B1].

Regarding claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill teaches a method and system for creating a customized textbook. The interface as illustrated at page 7 is *a collection of content*.

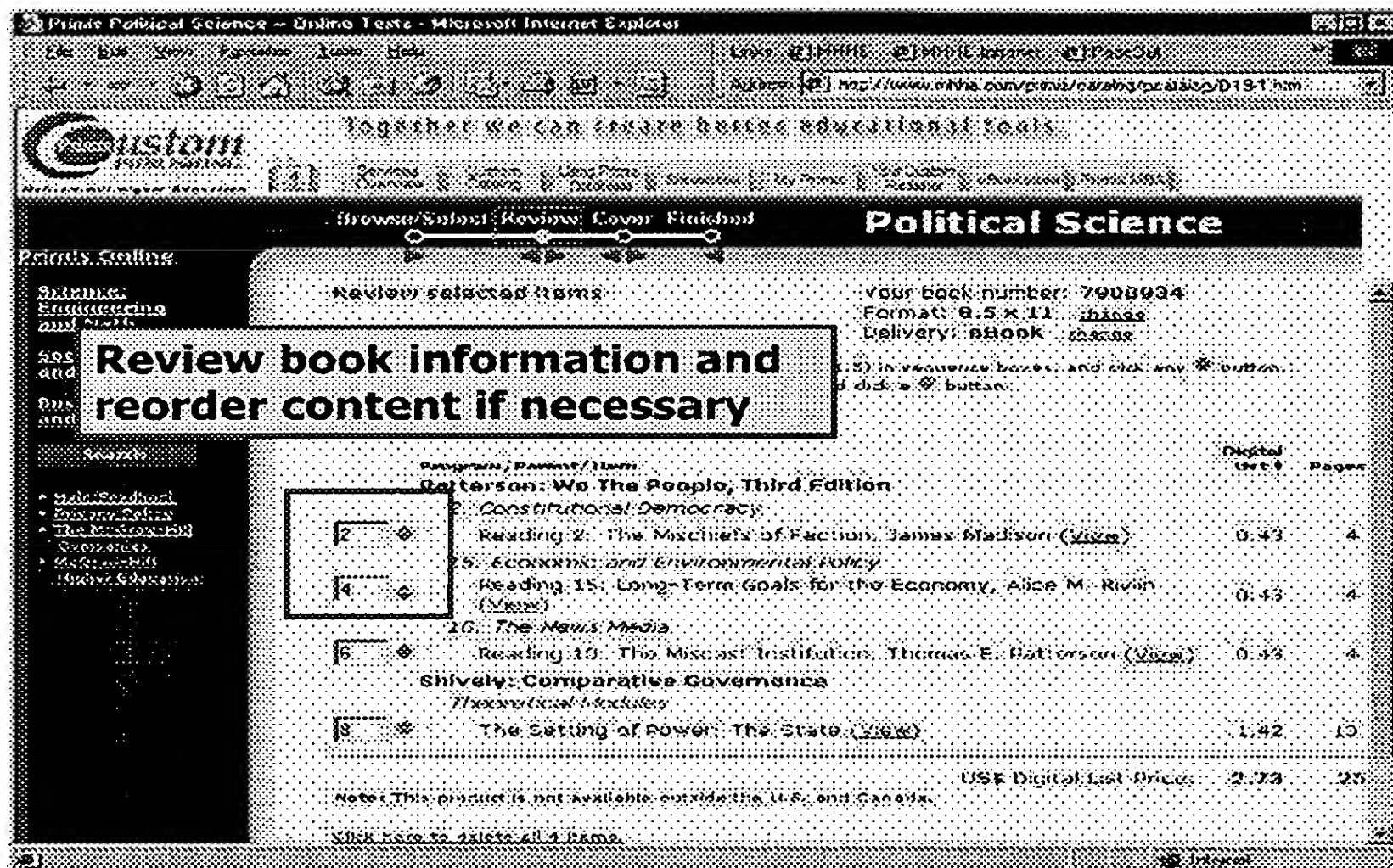
In order to create a customized textbook, the McGraw-Hill method has a GUI as below for *presenting a plurality of Chapter and Sections as selectable objects to a user each Chapter and Section as object representing Business Law as a subset of the collection of content*;



in response to selection by a user of one or more of chapters and sections as objects by using the add button, a custom content object that specifies a hierarchical compilation of the content represented by each selected object is created (based on the selected chapters and sections, the screenshot below as a custom content object is created to specify a

Art Unit: 2162

customized textbook as *a hierarchical compilation of the content represented by each selected object*).



The screen shot above with the button *view* for retrieving the content of a particular chapter implies the technique of *storing said custom content object in said one or more object servers; storing book number, format as attribute information concerning the custom content object in said one or more object servers*.

The missing of McGraw-Hill is a *library server* for storing the content of customized textbook in PDF format as *information specifying the custom content object and the attribute information*.

Santamaki teaches an electronic book method for distributing electronic reading materials. Santamaki further discloses an e-book server as a *library server* for storing the

Art Unit: 2162

electronic document for later downloading to a remote terminal (Santamaki, Col. 2, Lines 25-28).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the compiled textbook in an e-book server as taught by Santamaki for later downloading to a remote terminal.

Regarding claims 6, 36 and 66, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the collection of content comprises hierarchically related data* (page 7).

Regarding claims 7, 37 and 67, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 6, 36 and 66, McGraw-Hill further disclose *the collection of content comprises text documents and the subset of content associated with each selectable object comprises at least one of a section* (pages 3 and 7).

Regarding claims 8, 38 and 68, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *displaying to the user the selected objects in a predetermined order such that the user may rearrange the order of the selected objects as desired through a user interface* (Review and Resequencing, page 9).

Regarding claims 11, 41 and 71, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses the step of *receiving content input by a user and creating a selectable object from the content* (pages 5-7).

Regarding claims 12, 42 and 72, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the user may concurrently create a plurality of compilations* (pages 7, 9 and 12).

Regarding claims 13, 43 and 73, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses the step *presenting the compilation to a user for modification after creation of the compilation* (page Review and Resequencing of page 9).

Regarding claims 14, 44 and 74, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 13, 43 and 73, McGraw-Hill further discloses the step of *creating a copy of the compilation, applying changes input by a user to the copy, and creating a new compilation therefrom* (page 3).

Regarding claims 15, 45 and 75, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 13, 43 and 73, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the user may select an object for removal from the compilation* (Microsoft Powerpoint presentation presenting how to user Primis Online).

Regarding claims 16, 46 and 76, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the user may select to clear the compilation* (Microsoft Powerpoint presentation presenting how to user Primis Online).

Regarding claims 17, 47 and 77, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill does not explicitly disclose *the user may select to undo an operation affecting the compilation*. However, undo an operation that affecting a compilation is a conventional operation such as the undo in Word Editor. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill method by including the technique of undoing an object from a compilation in order to compile a document.

Regarding claims 18, 48 and 78, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses the claimed *submitting the compilation to an approval*

Art Unit: 2162

process after creation of the compilation (Microsoft Powerpoint presentation presenting how to user Primis Online).

Regarding claims 19, 49 and 79, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 18, 48 and 78, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the approval process further comprises one of approving the compilation for publication; rejecting the compilation* (Microsoft Powerpoint presentation presenting how to user Primis Online).

Regarding claims 20, 50 and 80, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the presenting step further comprises the step of presenting all of the content comprising the collection of content to the user as a plurality of selectable objects* (page 7).

Regarding claims 21, 51 and 81, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the presenting step further comprises the step of presenting less than all of the content comprising the collection of content to the user as a plurality of selectable objects* (pages 5-7).

Regarding claims 22, 52 and 82, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 21, 51 and 81, McGraw-Hill further discloses the step of *partitioning the collection of content into a plurality of categories, and presenting all content objects belonging to a category to a user* (page 5).

Regarding claims 23, 53 and 83, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses the step of *receiving search criteria input by the user; determining which of the subsets of the collection of content satisfy the search criteria; and presenting to the user a plurality of selectable objects corresponding to the subsets of content satisfying the search criteria* (pages 5-6).

Regarding claims 25, 55 and 85, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *a selectable object further comprises one of a container and a content entity* (page 7).

Regarding claims 26, 56 and 86, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 25, 55 and 85, McGraw-Hill further discloses *in response to selection of the container to add to a compilation, adding the selected container and any containers or content entities it contains to the compilation* (Microsoft Powerpoint presentation presenting how to user Primis Online).

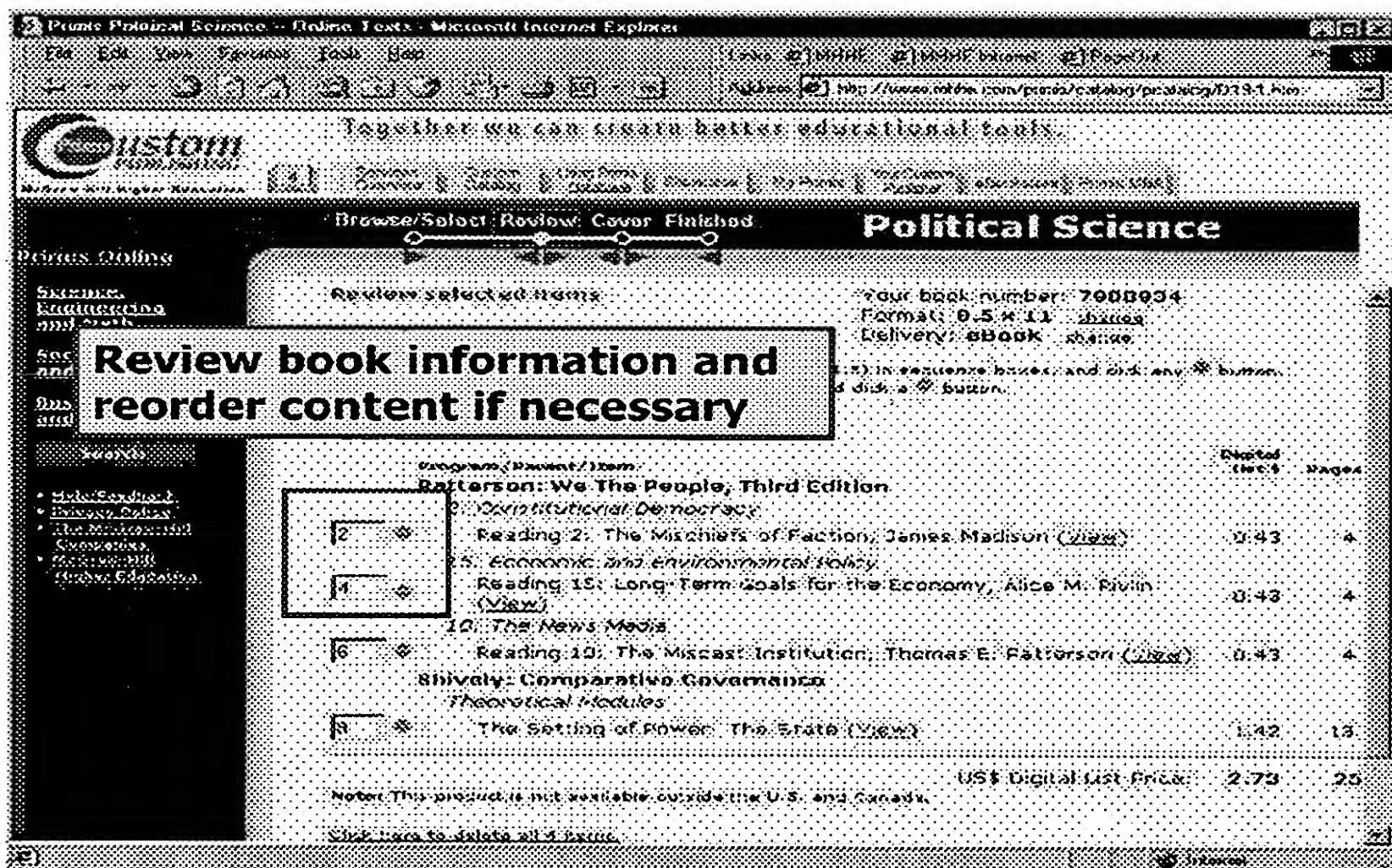
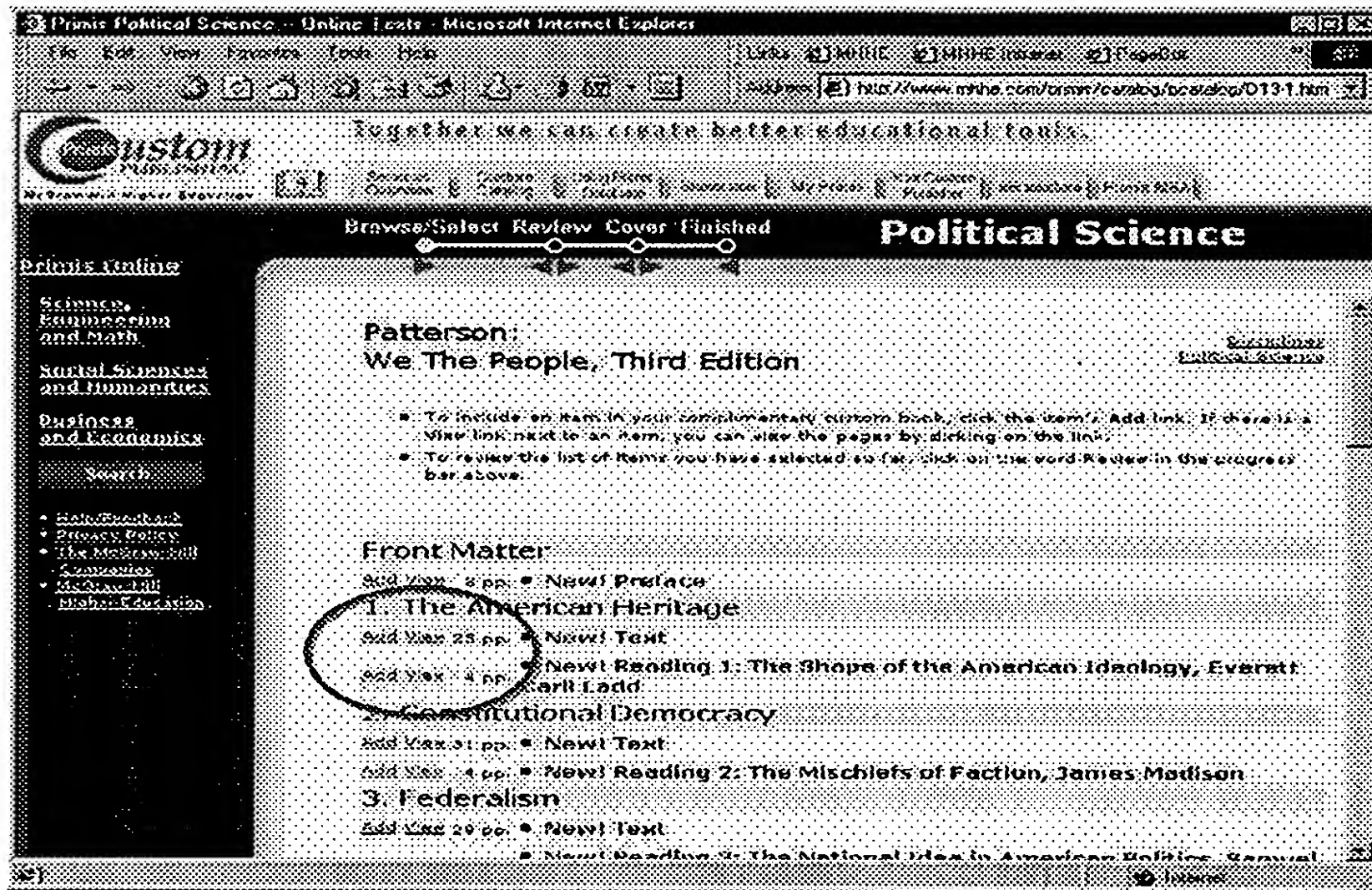
Regarding claims 27, 57 and 87, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the selectable objects further comprise titles of their associated subsets of content* (page 7).

Regarding claims 28, 58 and 88, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 25, 55 and 85, McGraw-Hill further discloses *containers are at least one of a book, a volume, and a chapter* (page 7).

Regarding claims 30, 60 and 90, McGraw-Hill discloses a method of compiling a customized textbook from a collection of content stored in a database (pages 1-3). The first screen shot indicates *a plurality of content objects stored in McGraw-Hill side as a digital library, each content object comprising a plurality of hierarchically related content entities.*

in response to selection one of the hierarchically related elements to include in a hierarchical compilation (as in the first screen shot below, a user can select a hierarchically related element, e.g., chapter or section, to include in the process of compiling a hierarchical customized textbook), *creating a custom content object* (as indicates in the second screen shot below) *that specifies a compilation of a customized textbook from the selected content entities.*

Art Unit: 2162



The screen shot above with the button view for retrieving the content of a particular chapter implies the technique of *storing said custom content object in said one or*

Art Unit: 2162

more object servers; storing book number, format as attribute information concerning the custom content object in said one or more object servers.

The missing of McGraw-Hill is a *library server* for storing the content of customized textbook in PDF format as *information specifying the custom content object and the attribute information.*

Santamaki teaches an electronic book method for distributing electronic reading materials. Santamaki further discloses an e-book server as a *library server* for storing the electronic document for later downloading to a remote terminal (Santamaki, Col. 2, Lines 25-28).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the compiled textbook in an e-book server as taught by Santamaki for later downloading to a remote terminal.

Regarding claims 91, 94 and 97, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the compilation of content is created automatically in response to the user selecting said one or more of said objects* (page 7).

Claims 2-3, 29, 32-33, 59, 62-63 and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The McGraw-Hill Companies [McGraw Hill Primis Custom Publishing] in view of Mortimer et al. [USP 6,091,930].

Regarding claims 2, 32 and 62, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the collection of content comprises at least one of a book, a document, an image* but does not teach a *collection of musical selections and a video*. Mortimer teaches a technique of creating a customized student book and the collection of content comprises a collection of musical selections and a video (Mortimer, FIG. 2a). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill method by including audio, and video in the collection of content in order to construct an electronic book embedded with audio, and video.

Regarding claims 3, 33 and 63, McGraw-Hill, Santamaki and Mortimer, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 2, 32 and 62, McGraw-Hill further discloses *subsets of content comprise one of a chapter and sections of a text document* (McGraw-Hill, page 7).

Regarding claims 29, 59 and 89, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 25, 55 and 85, McGraw-Hill further discloses *the collection of content comprises at least one of a book* (McGraw-Hill, page 5). McGraw-Hill does not teach *the collection of content comprises at least one of image album and videos*. Mortimer teaches a technique of creating a customized student book and the collection of content comprises image album and a video (Mortimer, FIG. 2a). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

Art Unit: 2162

the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill method by including image and video in the collection of content in order to construct an electronic book embedded with image and video.

Claims 4-5, 34-35 and 64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The McGraw-Hill Companies [McGraw Hill Primis Custom Publishing] in view of ksinclair.com [Free E-books You Can Download].

Regarding claims 4, 34 and 64, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, but fails to disclose *each selectable object is associated with a cost, and further comprising the step of calculating a cost for the created compilation based upon the costs of the selected objects*. Ksinclair.com has a website that presenting a plurality of e-books to a user and a user could open or download the e-book to the user site by selecting the title of an e-book. Ksinclair.com further discloses *each selectable object is associated with a cost* but fails to disclose the step of *calculating a cost for the created compilation based upon the costs of the selected objects*. However, a cost for a created compilation is a service charge based on the cost of maintaining an object such as an e-book and could be calculated upon the cost of that e-book. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill method by applying the cost of an object from ksinclair.com method and including the cost of created compilation based upon the cost of the object in order to maintain the system.

Regarding claims 5, 35 and 65, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill further disclosed the step of *determining a content count for the compilation* (McGraw-Hill, page 7), but not the step of *determining a cost for the compilation based upon the content count*. Ksinclair.com has a website that presenting a plurality of e-books to a user and a user could open or download the e-book to the user site by selecting the title of an e-book. The downloadable ksinclair.com e-book has a cost associated with the e-book (ksinclair.com). Thus the cost of the compilation for a particular chapter could be calculated based upon the content count. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill method by applying the cost of an object from ksinclair.com method and including the cost of created compilation based upon the content count in order to maintain the system.

Claims 9-10, 24, 39-40, 54, 69-70, 84, 92-93, 95-96 and 98-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by The McGraw-Hill Companies [McGraw Hill Primis Custom Publishing] in view of Poole et al. [USP 6,006, 242].

Regarding claims 9, 39 and 69, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31

and 61, but does not disclose the step of *defining a maximum amount of allowable content per volume of content; creating a plurality of volumes of content from the selected content based upon the defined maximum*. Poole teaches an apparatus and method for dynamically constructing an electronic document for subsequent publication in pre-printed or electronic form (Poole, Col. 1, Lines 15-20). Poole further discloses the step of *defining a maximum amount of allowable content per volume of content; creating a plurality of volumes of content from the selected content based upon the defined maximum* (Poole, FIG. 17). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill technique by including the step of defining a maximum amount of content in order to compile an e-book online.

Regarding claims 10, 40 and 70, McGraw-Hill, Santamaki and Poole, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 9, 39 and 69, Poole further discloses the step of *displaying to the user the selected objects contained in each volume such that the user may selectably move an object from a first to a second of the volumes* (Poole, Col. 11, lines 25-50).

Regarding claims 24, 54 and 84, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, but does not explicitly disclose *at least one of the subsets of content is associated with one or more prerequisite subsets of content and upon selection by the user of a selectable object associated with the at least one subset, also including the associated prerequisite subsets of content in the created compilation*. Poole teaches an apparatus and method for dynamically

constructing an electronic document for subsequent publication in pre-printed or electronic form (Poole, Col. 1, Lines 15-20). Poole further discloses *at least one of the subsets of content is associated with one or more prerequisite subsets of content and upon selection by the user of a selectable object associated with the at least one subset, also including the associated prerequisite subsets of content in the created compilation* (Col. 7, Lines 1-6). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill technique to include the nested object in order to compile an e-book with embedded pictures or graphics.

Regarding claims 92, 95 and 98, McGraw-Hill and Santamaki, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 1, 31 and 61, McGraw-Hill does not explicitly disclose *the compilation of content is created by recording in a computer-readable structure defining the compilation, for each selected object, a reference to the content entity associated with the selected object*. Poole teaches an apparatus and method for dynamically constructing an electronic document for subsequent publication in pre-printed or electronic form (Poole, Col. 1, Lines 15-20). Poole further discloses *the compilation of content is created by recording in a computer-readable structure defining the compilation, for each selected object, a reference to the content entity associated with the selected object* (FIG. 5). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the McGraw-Hill technique by referencing the content entities in order to compile an e-book.


Regarding claims 93, 96 and 99, McGraw-Hill, Santamaki and Poole, in combination, teach all of the claimed subject matter as discussed above with respect to claims 92, 95 and 98, Poole further discloses *the computer-readable structure defining the compilation in a custom content outline (CCO) containing the references that correspond to the selected objects, and wherein said references are identifiers of the content entities associated with the selected objects* (FIG. 5).

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUNG Q. PHAM whose telephone number is 571-272-4040. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN E. BREENE can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


HUNG Q PHAM
Examiner
Art Unit 2162

May 19, 2005


SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER